THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CON-CURRING THEREIN, AS FOLLOWS:

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Mis-sort an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning taxation.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CON-CURRING THEREIN:

MAKING GUNS FOR UNCLE SAM'S MEN

Day and Night Forces at Work on Weapons for Fighters.

PRODUCTION IN YEAR'S TIME

Plants for Manufacture of Ordnance Have Increased More Than 90 Per Cent Since Beginning of the War.

From the Committee on Public Informa

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tion, Washington, D. C.)
The foundries of 16 steel plants in the United States are today doing capacity business. Throughout the night the work will go on with slight interruption. The whistles that blow to announce closing time to one army of workers will be a summons to another shift to take its turn. The blast of chimneys will continue to roar, and the glittering white-hot streams of molten metal will flow into the molds. A year ago only two of these sixteen foundries where cannon forgings are now being made were in existence, The foundries at Bethlehem and Midvale represented almost our entire resources for the making of cannon forgings. Today those two plants constitute less than 10 per cent of our total facilities for making such prod-

In one year a new industry has been created in this country. It is new not only in the sense that the 14 foundries have been built, but that the processes of manufacture are new. Making gun forgings is different from making steel forgings for any other purposa The heated steel must be pressed and not hammered. The methods of heat treating the steel, of cooling it, and of annealing the molten metal are all different. Yet, within one year, this new industry has been built up in this country, and today it provides the wherewithal for the carrying out of an artillery program the like of which has not been projected in any other country.

Nor is that all. In more than a score of other factories gun carriages, recoil mechanisms and other parts of artillery are being made. For the making of those parts, new industries have likewise been created. As an instance a new industry was established to manufacture glass of a quality available for use in telescopic sights on cannon. Such glass had never been made in the United States before.

Handicapped at Start.

When we entered the war we were handicapped by a lack of technical knowledge. We had been a peaceful people; we had not trained our scientists and engineers in the art of munitions making. Therefore, we had in Germany. We went into this war with an ordnance bureau consisting of 97 officers and 820 enlisted men. Not all of those 97 officers were ordnance experts. Some of them were only on detail to the ordnance department. In fact, not more than eight of them were charged with the designing work new conditions. The ordnance bu- ment arsenals, reau in the first part of the war did a Our rate of rifle production is topenditures were \$14,000,000.

ing as this rate of expansion must appear, they give only a scant idea of the difficulties faced by the ordnance department in its year of preparatory work. Ordnance is a highly technical subject. The few who knew it thoroughly have had the double task of furnishing ideas and perfecting designs and of imparting their knowledge to others. They had to be workers and teachers in the same day. The old ordnance department of less than 100 officers was split up into a sion, a small-arms division, and so on, ordnance experts and provide adequate each division being charged with the appropriations for artillery manufacdesign and production of some part of ture years ago. For the last 12 years ordnance material was carried on al-The problem of production was not difficult. A few officers could follow a gun through from the day that it was these experts told congress. To proturned over to a field artillery regiment. But when the ordnance department was called upon to put through a program involving expenditures and lions of dollars' worth of machine tools contracts totaling more than \$4,500,doing business had to end and the old

Organized the Forces.

To meet the new problem, most of the ordnance experts—the regular army officers—were assembled in what is known as the engineering bureau of ing ordnance material. How much demigning work there is to be done in the ordnance department is suggested for the information of manufacturers of ordnance material.

The next big task of the ordnance terial, was to place contracts and purase orders. It was extremely diffi- being made to expedite production of salt to fird plants where ordnance me- artillery.

to begin with than a group of men who know manufacturing methods. It would persuade them to undertake the making of some part, would finance them in building a plant and in buying machinery, and then would set them at work manufacturing the thing needed in the war program. It is clear that the work of placing contracts and orders on so large a scale is an industrial rather than a military function. Consequently an almost entire ly civilian personnel was selected for the procurement division, men who were experienced in the lines of industry affected, as, for instance, ex-perts in shell industry, in explosives,

machine tools, textiles, etc. The orders placed, it was next necessary to follow them up in each of the more than 1,000 munitions factories engaged upon ordnance work. To do this, and to force quick production, a production division was organized which has representatives in every plant and which is responsible for all production of material. This division, too, is made up almost entirely of civilians commissioned for the period of the war. An inspection division has the duty of making sure that guns and shells are up to specifications. After the material has been manufactured, inspected and accepted by the United States government, it is next necessary to supply it to troops in the training camps in this country and to the American expeditionary forces in France.

Numerous Articles Required.

The extremely difficult problem of the supply division of the ordnance department is readily understood when It is known that there are more than 100,000 different articles which must be furnished to our fighting forces and which must be distributed under the most difficult circumstances without a hitch. These 100,000 articles range from the small striker or firing pin of a rifle or a little nut or bolt to a mammoth rallway mount for a 16-inch howitzer. Some of the artillery carriages have as many as 7,000 parts and it is the duty of the ordnance department to repair and maintain such material.

The rifle is the ready weapon of the infantryman. Owing to the changed conditions of modern warfare, it does not retain the extraordinary place of importance it once held. It is still, however, the principal stand-by of the American soldier, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of rifles is, therefore, a matter of much concern.

Have we enough rifles for our riflecarrying soldiers? We have. What is more, we are able to outfit them with the very best type of rifle known in the munitions world. For a number of years before the war the superiority of the United States model of 1903 (popularly called the Springfield) was well recognized. In five international meets, extending over a period of five but one ordnance expert for every 200 years, our riflemen, using the Springfield, won first place every time, defeating the marksmen of 15 nations, Most of our opponents were armed with types of the Mauser rifle, which is used by the Germans. The new United States model of 1917 (popularly called the modified Enfield) is substantially the equivalent of the in the manufacture of artillery. Be. Springfield. It was decided to manufore a year had elapsed, the ordnance facture the modified Enfield because department had grown into an organi. our American factories, which had actation of 5,000 officers, 30,000 enlisted cepted large contracts from Great Britmen and 20,000 civilian employees, ain, could turn this weapon out in It has undergone a thorough reshap- larger quantities than the Springfield, ing to adapt itself to the extraordinary which had been made only at govern-

total business of \$4,700,000,000. In day 50,000 per week. Every three peace times its average annual ex- months we are now making as many rifles as we had altogether at the be-Large as these figures seem, astound- ginning of the war. Yet that original supply (600,000 Springfields and 100, 000 rifles of other sorts) was, from the start, sufficient to equip the rifle-carrying men of an army of a million. We can congratulate ourselves about rifles,

Knottiest Problem of All.

But artillery manufacture was the knottlest problem of all. It is almost impossible to make the layman understand how difficult it is to manufacture a piece of modern artillery. Perhaps that was the reason, or one of the reagun-carriage division, a cannon divisons, why public opinion in this counordnance material. Manufacture of the war department has been telling most entirely in government arsenals. made quickly after the outbreak of war. A year would be required to begin deliveries on any guns in quantity, first sketched out on paper until it was vide for artillery manufa: ure on a vast scale would take even longer, because in that event literally scores of new plants would have to be built, miland equipment would have to be pro-600,000 in a single year, the old way of vided and thousands upon thousands of men would have to be taught a form of organization had to be aban- line of work unknown to them at the outset. That is precisely what the ordnance department has been doing since the declaration of war. It has been creating manufacturing facilitles to make artillery. Arrangements were made to provide our troops with the ordnance department, and to this artillery of British and French manubureau was given the task of design- facture while our own manufacturing resources were being developed. Although, thus far, this reliance upon the ordnance department is suggested the resources of our allies has proved by the fact that 10,000 blue prints a satisfactory, naturally the war desay are turned out in Washington partment is anxious to gain independence in its artillery supply at the earliest possible moment, and that is the task upon which the energies of department, after designing the ma- the ordnance department are now concentrated. Every possible effort is

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

LE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COS-CURRING THEREIN:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 10 the Constitution of Missouri is hereby re-

pealed.

Sec. 2. That in lies of section 11 of srticle 10 of the Constitution of Missouri hereby
repealed, there is enacted the following new
section to be known as section 11, article 10,

sec. 2. That is less of section is of stricted to of the Constitution of Missouris hereby repected, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section II, article 10, viz.:

Sec. 11. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars are ison, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation; on the cents on the hundred dollars valuation; for city and town purposes the annual rate on preperty in cities and towns having thirty-flowsand inhabitants or more, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the sundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and year ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed stry cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; for the hundred dollars valuation; the amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars val

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Mis-souri an amendment to the Constitution of raid state, concerning the "Public school fund."

DE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CON-CURRING THEREIN:

The HISSOLVED BY THE SENATE CINETRICATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING THEREIN:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1018, there shall be submitted to the qualified vaters of this state for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of this state.

Section I. Amend section of of article XI of the Constitution of this state. The constitution of this state in lines fourteen 143 and fifteen 413) of shall section, as it appears on pages 120 and 130 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the words. The three of the words "Ordinary revenue of the state" than those derived by the authority of section 8 of article XI of the Constitution," so that shall send on a mended will read as follows:

Sen. G. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the fulled States to this state, and not otherwise properly and effect that may accome to the state fund for purposes of education: also, the mending the process of all sales of the sales of the grant, glit or device, shall be spid line word "provided" as the same appears on the state of the same is an all moneys, stocks, boads, lands and other property now belonging to any state fund for purposes of education: also, the mending the provided for all sales of the sales of the grant, glit or device, shall be profit bird that the property in the state of the state of Missouri shall be unmidded by inserting between the word "provided" as the same appears on line ten thereof, the following words: "or for purposes of all sales of the sales of the grant, glit or device, shall be profit bird to the grant provided for, and for no other uses of the grant, glit or device, shall be profit bird to the grant provided for, and for no other uses of the sales of the grant provided for, and for no other uses of the sales of the grant provided for, and for no other uses of the sales of the purpose, be affected by the adoption of the sales of the purpose, be affect

Brown-Say, old chap, do you re-

member borrowing a dollar of me a

Smith-Yes, that's all I ever got

of that \$5 you borrowed from me a

So Sudden.

Mand-Oh- Jack, this is so sudden!

Business Man's Assertion.

"Do you still say that Wagner was a

"I say so yet," declared Mr. Cum-

rox, "I figure that admissions to Wag-

ner concerts have cost me several

thousand dollars. Anybody who could

work off that kind of material at the

Wagner figures is what I call a won-

"We can stop at Milan for an hour."

"We can't see much in an hour."

needs marry, marry a fool.

wonderful musician."

justed on my trunk."

year ago.

by satying away from home for five hours?

Mr. Eagle-Well, I wasn't feeling very well, and I had to alight to rest my self, and I must have dozed a little, for when I woke up I was 500 miles away from home, as I had lit Jack-quoting Hamlet-If thou wilt on one of these confounded aero-

> "Ten years ago that fellow told me he could never love onybody else but me. I didn't accept him, but still-"And has he since married?" "I wouldn't wonder at that. But

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REP.
RESENTATIVES, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

That at the general election to be held on the first Toesday following the first Monday in November, 1918, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning prohibition, shall be submitted to the qualified moters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. The manufacture of interiorical liquors is hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The sale of interiorical liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The giving away of intextenting liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The manufacture or sale of wine for religious or sacramental nurposes is also excepted. This Constitutional provision shall not take effect until November 1, 1919. ROUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING THEREIN, AS FOLLOWS:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1915, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adortion the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 23. In addition to the taxes now suffortied to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 18 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the daty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized annually so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose, to make a levy of not to exceed seventy five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district unthorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters of inches that the such or an all property within such district, to submit the question of artherizing such special levy to the qualified voters of such district to submit the question of artherizing such special levy to the qualified voters of such district at a special election to be held for that purpose, within twesty days after the fling of such petition.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri by the Initiative.

CURING THEREIN:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Menday in November, 1918, the failowing amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning twantion, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to wit:

Section 1. That article X of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section twenty-two a (22a), which is in words and figures as follows:

Sec. 22a. A state tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation shall be levied and collected on all objects and subjects of taxation in the same manner that the state and county taxes are collected. One-half of all moneys derived from said levy shall be placed to the credit of the state road find. One-fourth shall be apportioned to the counties and the city of St. Louis according to population. It shall be the duty of the state respective areas and one fourth according to population. It shall be the duty of the state smallers to make such apportionents and certify the same to the state treasurer for payment to the counties for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis. Such fund when collected shall be used by the counties for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads, and by the city of St. Louis for the construction and maintenance of public reads and the citr of St. Louis for the construction and mainte

STATE OF MISSOURI:

The Constitution of Missouri shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following Section to Article X thereof:

All public revenues for state, county, municipal, school and all other public purposes shall be derived from taxes on the value of land exclusive of improvements and from such taxes as may be imposed by law on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and on incomes and inheritances; but this shall not prevent the imposition of such license taxes as may be necessary to a proper exercise of the police power. Rights of way for public utilities shall be feemed property in land and the value thereof shall be taxed accordingly if not owned by the public. This amendment shall govern all taxes for which assessments shall be made on and after June let, 1919, but not those assessmed before that assessments shall be made on and after June 1st, 1919, but not those assessed before that date. All constitutional limitations of raises of assessment and taxation are hereby abeliahed and the 'egislature is hereby empowered to fix such rate of taxation as shall produce the revenue required for state and achool purposes and in counties the County Court of each county and in municipalities the corporate authorities of each municipality shall have power to determine the rate necessary to produce the revenue needed from time to time for municipal purposes, provided that any school district in the state may increase the rate for school purposes fixed by the legislature by submitting such increase to a vote of the people of such district. All provisions of the Constitution conflicting herewith are repealed so far as they so conflict.

Mendacity.

"They are not supposed to," an-

"Who's getting scolded in your

"Nobody; that is ma teaching a

pa a few reasons why women should

A Different Matter.

Men's and Women's Werk.

A woman runs the street car swift,

Or in a building starts a lift,

Can't learn to sew a button on.

brawn.

swered Ananias. "They are simply

raw material in the hands of an ex-

"Figures won't lie."

house now?"

be allowed to vote."

OF MISSOURI:

That at the general election to be held as Tuesday, following the first Monday in Navember, 1918, there shall be aubmitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional annead, ment, to-wit: The repeat of Sections Silvent and Seventeen of Article Nine of the Constitution of Missouri, and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Charter Framed by Large Cities—Any city having a population of meantan one hundred thousand buladiants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government, constatent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner:

The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such actinates the cottes the question: "Shall a commission becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election much question shall be submitted at such election, and if not, then at the next general election therefire, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall have be submitted, when requested by a beding voters of such city, flied with the final is affection. Commissioners or such based or deficials as may be in charge of musicine destination such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by 20 new as for the qualified voters of such city, a steril election shall be held in such city not less than sixty days, nor more than minery days, after the filling of such petition. The precentare of electors required to sken are petition neverted for herein shall be haved are of the conversed by the Beard of Election Commissions or which the least it in the total number of electors voting at the last it in neverted for shall be conversed by the Beard of Election Commissions or web.

Constitution of Missouri by the Initiative.

EVENTH CONNTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A PROPOSED to establish in the state treasure of the state of Missouri for the proposed of the state of the state of Missouri for the proposed of the state of the

legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment emproved shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner hereinshove promosed, in Section Sixteen of this Article. Any promosed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a nart of the city charter at the time and under the cenditions fixed in such smeadment; and section, or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

STATE OF MISSOURI, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the six joint and concurrent resolutions of the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri; also of the three amendments to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1818.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOP, I hereby set my hand and affix the Great Seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the City of Jefferson this 12th day of August. A. D. 1918.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Secretary of State.

Speed. The mysteries of money are Not easy to unravel-

The dollars don't go very far, But, oh, how fast they travel ...

A Regular Cooky. Hostess-I think the dear vicar has the face of a martyr, don't you? Visitor-Indeed, he has. And would

not he look sweet burning at thestake .- Punch. Case Dismissed.

"John," said the new judge, "I have known you for years. I am sorry my first duty will be to try you for being: drunk. What was ou reason, if any, for geting drunk."

"To celebrate your election." What could the judge do?

No Criterion. Willie - I don't think auntie will stay long; she didn't bring her trunk. While man with all his brain and Johnny-Look how long the baby has styed, and he didn't bring anything

His Excuse.

Mrs. Eagle-Sir, what do you mean

planes.

Seme Knock. Bell-Was that your brother I saw you with yesterday? Beulah-Yes; don't you think we

look alike? "I only want to get a local label | Bell-Not a particle. Say, he's | pretty good looking chap.

Such a Life.

Wifey-We just had a visit from a black cat. Hubby-That's nice. Black cats are lucky, you know.

Wifey-This one certainly was: it he has been married four times." ran away with the steak I was going to cook for you.